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## Arizona Miner.

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The stated meetings of Aslan Lodge, U. D. F. & A. M. of Prescott, Arizona, will take place on the last Wednesday evening of each month. All master masons of good standing are invited to attend. U. A. CURTIS, Sec. J. T. ALBAP, W. M.

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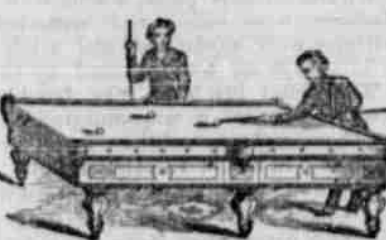
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Prescott, January 20, 1866.

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THE BAR will be furnished with the best of liquors. For proof, call and see. DOC & JOE.

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Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Glass and Miner's Tools, for sale by JAMES TUTTLE, Agent. Prescott, Arizona, Dec. 19, 1865. 193m

## THE UNITED STATES "THE TREASURY OF THE WORLD."

BY THE HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

No one can read the words and writings of Abraham Lincoln, since he has passed away from mortal sight, without realizing, even more than while he lived, that he was gifted with a far-seeing sagacity as to the future beyond most of the statesmen of his times. His bold avowal, in his Springfield speech, when opening the Senatorial campaign of 1858, against Judge Douglas, that the Union could not permanently endure half slave and half free, which kept him in that canvass constantly on the defensive, has been as strikingly verified since that all over the land the only wonder now is that every one did not accept it as an indisputable fact. His unpopular plan of compensated emancipation in 1862, and his warning to the Southern States that, if they did not accept it, they would regret it unavailingly in after years, is probably remembered by many now who spurned it then. His inflexible resolution during the recent struggle of our country for self-preservation, that there should be but one war at a time, and that no provocation short of utter dishonor however hard to be borne, should induce him to consent to war with any foreign power while the republic was in arms against the foes of its own household, was more than vindicated when we realized how severely the national credit and national resources were tested before the gladdening rays of peace shone on the banners of the Union armies.

But there is not space, in a brief article like this, to adduce numerous other instances akin to these. With no claim to inspiration or special precision, with a native intellect not ruined by the culture of the college, he seemed to have a foresight as to the future, when he cast his horoscope, as remarkable as it was correct.

I have been led to these reflections by finding amongst many manuscripts, on my return from the Pacific slope, the remarks made by him to me on the morning of the last day of his life; and which he repeated and emphasized in a condensed form in his last conversation on public affairs, as he stated for that theatre from which he never returned to the White House alive. It was committed to writing the next morning, that his exact words might be preserved:

"I have," said he, "very large ideas of the mineral wealth of our nation. I believe it practically inexhaustible. It abounds all over our Western country, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific; and its development has scarcely commenced. During the war, when we were adding a couple of millions of dollars every day to our national debt, I did not care about encouraging the increase in the volume of our precious metals. We have the country to save first. But now that the rebellion is overthrown, and we know pretty nearly the amount of our debt, the more gold and silver we mine makes the payment of the debt so much the easier. Now, I am going to encourage that in every possible way. We shall have hundreds of thousands of disbanded soldiers; and many have feared that their return home in such great numbers might paralyze industry, furnishing suddenly a greater supply of labor than there will be demand for. I am going to try to attract them to the hidden wealth of our mountain ranges, where there is room enough for all. Immigration, which even the war has not stopped, will land upon our shores hundreds of thousands more per year, from overcrowded Europe. I intend to point them to the gold and silver that waits for them in the west. Tell the miners for me that I shall promote their interests to the utmost of my ability, because their prosperity is the prosperity of the nation. And we shall prove, in a very few years, that we are indeed the treasury of the world."

Impressed as I was by this when he uttered it, with an unusually emphatic tone, and with his eye kindling with enthusiasm as he closed, I was still more forcibly impressed with its truth during the long journey that has recently ended. Twenty years ago—how short that space of time seems!—we had within the borders of the United States scarcely any known deposits of the precious metals. Some washing at Dahlonega, Georgia, and at Charlotte, North Carolina, formed the sum total. But now how changed the scene. By acquisition and discovery, we have a realm of mineral wealth unequalled in its area by any nation in the world—perhaps by all others combined. From the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, nearly fifteen hundred miles, from the line of British Columbia to Mexico, over one thousand miles, mountain and plain, ravine and river, glitter with the shining ore. Not everywhere, of course, not always in remunerative quantities when found. But there is over a million square miles, where in every direction, and at more or less points in each of the States and Territories in it, prospectors find the earth auriferous, and almost weekly new discoveries are made.

Between the Rocky Mountains and Salt Lake, where the Indians are most hostile, and where prospecting is therefore the most dangerous, I heard of claims in several localities, some of them quite accidentally stumbled on, that promise rich returns, and of which no public mention has yet been made.

Forty miles from Salt Lake, in a region beautiful to the eye, known as Rush Valley, disbanded soldiers, whose time had expired, have discovered, and without capital were opening, mines which impressed all of our party with their richness.

Crossing the Sierras, we heard of new discoveries in an entirely new region, far from any of the old roads or mines, specimens from which we saw, sparkling with the golden ore.

When in Washington Territory, we heard that the extreme northwestern portion of the Republic, back of Cape Flattery, by the side of which we sailed on the Straits of Fuca, from Victoria to the ocean, inhabited now by hostile Indians alone, and comparatively unexplored, abounded in minerals, judging from specimens that had been obtained there.

Arizona, we all know, teems with the precious metals, which only wait for the subduing of the murderous Apaches to be profitably developed.

Without alluding to the mineral regions already so extensively worked, and so widely known, or new discoveries outside of the limits I have suggested, such as those in Min-

nesota, etc., and without multiplying as could be done, references to new discoveries reported to us, did not Mr. Lincoln speak correctly when he said, "We had indeed the treasury of the world?" Hidden or undeveloped most of this region, has been, since the creation to our present era, the secrets of the rocks are laid bare to our generation, and this heritage of wealth falls to the people of our own land and our own times. Without wishing to encourage any one to leave the more uniform and less exciting labor of agricultural, mechanical or manufacturing industry, the fact of these deposits of the precious metals over so large a portion of our republic is undeniable. Already, since the accidental discovery of gold in California, the shipment of gold and silver from the Pacific coast, or such portion of them as is known to the officers of the mint, has exceeded five hundred and fifty millions of dollars; and there is no doubt, with such vast gold-bearing regions as Idaho and Montana abounding in it, in addition to the older and newer discoveries, the maximum shipment of seventy millions per year may be increased in the swift-moving future to two or three hundred millions.

Without stopping to contemplate the effect of such production on the exchanges of the world, the policy to be followed as to the mines and miners becomes one of the most important questions of the day, and I hope to see, at the earliest possible day, a bureau of mining established in the Department of the Interior, and the House of Representatives following for a standing committee on mining affairs. And, as for years we have kept up a coast survey in the interest of commerce, and found its exceeding value besides in time of war, why should there not be a thorough mineralogical survey in the interest of mining, whose reports should direct intelligently the footsteps of the prospector, as the charts of the coast survey direct the course of our vessels on the main? The latter increases the wealth of our country through its commerce; and the other would increase the wealth of our country through its mines.

Great doubt and sensitive distrust exist amongst mining populations as to what will be the policy of the Government toward them in the matter of taxation. Large numbers of them insist, but of course wrongly and fruitlessly, that, from the privations of such a life, its precarious character, its doubtful results, so often leading to poverty instead of wealth, they should be exempt entirely from contributions to the United States tax collector. It seems very difficult, too, to devise any exactly equitable taxation of mines as mines. For instance, the Gould & Curry mine, on the Coconino ledge, in the State of Nevada, has taken out of its twelve hundred foot claim millions upon millions of dollars in silver. The Hale & Norcross mine, on the same ledge, less than half a mile off, has spent four hundred thousand dollars, and gone down seven hundred feet, without finding rich pay rock; although I have heard, since our party was there, that they had at last struck a very profitable vein. While, a little further on, a small twenty foot claim pays steadily, and has for years.

Without explicit commitment as to a fixed policy in a matter of this grave importance, it has seemed to me that the precedent already established in an internal taxation law might be wisely followed. Wool is not taxed as it stands in the forest, but after its manufacture into a wagon, etc., and it is thus ready for use. Wool is not taxed on the sheep's back, but when manufactured into cloth, and thus prepared for consumption. Corn is not taxed in the field, but it is when manufactured into whiskey. To wait with the gold till it is found, mined, crushed, amalgamated, retorted, and finally manufactured into bars, and then, as it is ready to be added to the wealth of the country, to tax it as bullion, would assimilate this tax to the others already to above; avoids taxation on profits prospecting and unsuccessful mining; and carries out President Lincoln's promise of encouraging them in their labors.

A wise philosopher remarked that "he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, is a public benefactor." And this is true, although, of course, he increases his income by doubling his grass crop. Those, therefore, who even to increase their own means, extract gold from the barren mountain, and make what before was sterile and apparently worthless, add to the wealth of the country, would seem to have a right to be included in the same class. With our unequal agricultural resources making us the granary of the world, with this mineral wealth destined to make us the "treasury of the world," with manufactures and commerce as auxiliaries to our prosperity, what a future there is before the enfranchised republic, of whose citizenship we are so justly proud.

INFORMATION GIVEN.—A postmaster in some town in California gives the following information in a communication to the *Bulletin*: "I have received a printed circular from the proprietors of the *California Miner*, published in your city, containing, among other things, the following:

"Will you have the kindness to send us word by return mail if all the *Miners* sent to your office are regularly taken out by the parties to whom they are addressed. Please give us information of those who may have removed or deceased, or where such persons may be found."

"I am always happy to give all information in my power, but when I am asked where 'deceased' persons may be found, not being a theologian, I confess myself unable to respond with that degree of accuracy that I would like. So far as my knowledge extends the deceased persons of this pueblo may generally be found in the graveyards hereabouts."

MINING COLLEGE.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has introduced a bill granting one million of acres of the public lands for the support of a mining college near Austin, Nevada. The scrip to be issued for the amount which is to be sold by the State, and the proceeds put into United States stock, the interest on which shall be used for the expenses of the school.

SETTLED.—The Nevada Supreme Court has reaffirmed its decision in the case of Milliken vs. Spont, on the constitutionality of the Specific Contract Law, thus settling the question in Nevada, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned.

### INDIAN TITLES.

EDITOR OF ARIZONA MINER.—You will confer a favor by publishing the following laws, copied from the "United States Statutes at Large," for the information of your readers:

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this Act, every person being the head of a family, or widow, or single man over the age of twenty-one years, and being a citizen of the United States, or having filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, as required by the naturalization laws, who, shall hereafter make a settlement in person on the public lands, to which the Indian title had been at the time of such settlement extinguished, and which has been or shall be surveyed prior thereto, and who shall inhabit and improve the same, and who shall erect a dwelling thereon, shall be and is hereby authorized to enter with the Register of the land office for the district in which such land may lie, by legal subdivisions, any number of acres, not exceeding one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section of land, to include the residence of such claimant, upon paying to the United States the minimum price of such land, subject, however, to the following limitations and exceptions: no person shall be entitled to more than one pre-emption right by virtue of this Act; no person who is the proprietor of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, and no person who shall quit or abandon his residence on his own land to reside on the public lands in the same State or Territory, shall acquire any right of pre-emption under this Act.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That before any person claiming the benefit of this Act shall be allowed to enter such lands, he or she shall make oath before the Register or Receiver of the land district, that he or she has never had the benefit of any right of pre-emption under this Act; that he or she is not the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, nor hath he or she settled upon and improved said land to sell the same on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to his or her exclusive use and benefit; and that he or she has not directly or indirectly made an agreement with any person or persons whomsoever, by which the title which he or she might acquire from the Government of the United States, should ensue, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person except himself; and if any person taking such oath shall swear falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury, and shall forfeit the money which he or she may have paid for the land, and all right and title to file same. Approved September 4, 1841.

AN ACT to create a Land District in the Territory of New Mexico.

Be it enacted, That the public lands in the Territory of New Mexico, to which the Indian title shall have been extinguished, shall constitute a land district to be called the "District of New Mexico." Approved May 24, 1858.

The Organic Act of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho and Montana, the last organized Territory, contains the following provisions, word for word: "Provided, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in the said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians,—or to include any territory which by treaty with any Indian tribe is not, without their consent, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory."

An Act of Congress to establish a land office in Colorado Territory, approved June 2, 1862, provides, "that all the lands belonging to the United States, to which the Indian title has been or shall be extinguished, shall be subject to the operation of the pre-emption Act of the 4th of September, 1841, and under the conditions, restrictions and stipulations therein mentioned."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the public lands within the Territory of Colorado, to which the Indian title is or shall be extinguished, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the "Colorado District."

Congress passed an Act to extinguish the Indian title to lands in Utah, approved February 23, 1865, providing "That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to enter into treaties with the various tribes of Indians of Utah Territory, upon such terms as may be deemed just to said Indians and beneficial to the Government of the United States; Provided, That such treaties shall provide for the absolute surrender to the United States by said Indians, of their possessory right to all the agricultural and mineral lands in said Territory, except such agricultural lands as by said treaties may be set apart for reservations for said Indians. And, Provided further, That all such reservations shall be selected at points as remote as may be practicable from the present settlements in Utah Territory."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in agreeing with said Indians upon the amounts to be paid them under the provisions of the treaties to be negotiated in pursuance of this Act, care shall be taken to obtain from the Indians, to the greatest extent, their consent to receive for such payments agricultural implements, stock and other useful articles, rather than money."

The Territories of Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and part of Kansas were obtained from Mexico, by the "Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement," dated at Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848. T. F. W.

A NEW RAILROAD.—Senator Lane, of Kansas, has introduced a bill granting lands for the construction of a railroad from the present southern terminus of the Leavenworth and Lawrence and Fort Gibson road to the northern boundary of Texas, in the direction of Galveston.

GOOD IDEA.—Mr. Nye, of Nevada, offered a resolution in the United States Senate, which was adopted, that a room be set apart in the Patent Office for the exhibition of specimens of gold and silver.

### THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, thus discourses on this topic: "The public debt of the United States represents a portion of the accumulated wealth of the country. While it is the debt of the nation, it becomes the capital of the citizen. The means of the merchant, manufacturer, and farmer, and also those of the workingman and the soldier, have been liberally invested in it; and it is an interesting fact—a practical evidence of the great resources of the country—that so large an amount of their wealth could be loaned by the people to the Government without embarrassing industrial pursuits. Notwithstanding more than two thousand millions of dollars of the means of the people of the United States have been thus loaned, no branch of useful industry has suffered by the investment. It is undoubtedly true that if the wealth which has been invested in United States securities could have been employed in agriculture, in commerce, in mining, and manufactures, in opening farms and the better improvement of those already under cultivation, in building railroads and ships, in working the mines, and in increasing the variety and amount of our manufactures, the nation would have been far in advance of what it now is in material prosperity. But it is also true that, notwithstanding the large investments by the people of the United States in the securities of their Government, notwithstanding, also, more than two millions of men, in the Northern States, were, for longer or shorter periods, in the military service, and at least seven hundred thousand, for a good part of the time the war continued, were constantly under arms, and notwithstanding the immense waste of life consequent upon operations so extensive and battles so sanguinary as characterized this memorable struggle, the larger part of the country has still, since 1864, progressed high in wealth and population. The loyal States have advanced in material prosperity in spite of the great drain that has been made upon them; and now that the war is closed, the Union is no longer in peril, and the men that made the armies on both sides so effective and formidable, are to be again employed in profitable pursuits, the onward march of the country—even if a temporary recession, as the result of the war and the redundancy of the currency, shall be experienced—will be decided and resistless."

The debt is large, but if kept at home, as it is desirable it should be, with a judicious system of taxation, it need not be oppressive. It is, however, a debt. While it is capital to the holders of the securities, it is still a national debt, and an incumbrance upon the national estate. Neither its advantages nor its burdens are or can be shared or borne equally by the people. Its influences are anti-republican. It adds to the power of the executive by increasing Federal patronage. It must be distasteful to the people because it fills the country with informers and tax-gatherers. It is dangerous to the public virtue, because it involves the collection and disbursement of vast sums of money, and renders rigid national economy almost impracticable. It is, in a word, a national burden, and the work of removing it—no matter how desirable it may be for individual investment—should not be long postponed.

All true men desire to leave to their heirs unencumbered estates, so should it be the ambition of the people of the United States to relieve their descendants of the national mortgage. We need not be anxious that future generations shall share the burden with us. Wars are not at an end, and posterity will have enough to do to take care of the debts of their own creation.

QUARTZ MINING.—Experience of the past two years, says the Nevada *Transfer*, has demonstrated that quartz mining, properly managed, is a pretty sure business, and also that the mines in this vicinity are as valuable as any to be found in the State. A few years ago it was thought that no valuable quartz mines could be found in the county outside of Grass Valley township, and for several years no effort was made to develop a ledge in this locality. The reason why Grass Valley is in advance of Nevada in the rich paying mines which have been opened, is this: In Grass Valley the placer mines were exhausted long before similar mines were here, and the miners were forced to embark in quartz. Here we had some of the most extensive and richest placer diggings in the State, and this kind of mining being better understood, the entire energy of our people was devoted to them. The leads which have been opened near Nevada within the past two years pay as well as any to be found in Grass Valley which have not been worked to a greater depth. Nearly every paying mine in Grass Valley to-day has its history of failure, and in most cases it has only been after a number of failures that a mine has been made to pay. Experience has taught miners that the only sure test for the value of a mine is deep working, and when our quartz ledges are thoroughly prospected by men who understand their business, there is no more risk in quartz mining than there is in any other kind of business.

RAILWAY IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY.—Mr. Banning has introduced, in the California Legislature, three bills authorizing the boards of Supervisors of San Bernardino, Los Angeles county, and the city of Los Angeles, to subscribe, in all, four hundred thousand dollars, to be expended for the construction of a railway from Los Angeles city to the town of Wilmington in the same county. Some discussion ensued over the propriety of printing the bills. Mr. Banning, in urging said motion, stated that his constituency extended over a large section of the country, and he was anxious that they should be "posted" on all measures affecting their interests. If they were indispensed to have this railway built, he did not wish the bills introduced by him passed.

OUT OF SERVICE.—The following are the Major-Generals of volunteers recently mustered out of service: David Hunter, Wm. S. Rosecrans, John G. Parker, Gordon Granger, George Sykes, David S. Stanley, Alfred Pleasanton, Andrew J. Smith, Grenville M. Dodge, John Gibbon, Peter J. Osterhaus, Joseph A. Mower, George Crook, Godfrey Weitzel, William B. Hazen, Wesley Merritt, Charles Griffin, George A. Custer, Wm. H. Emory, Robert B. Potter and Giles A. Smith.

### A PHRENOLOGICAL VIEW OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

In a recent number of the *Phrenological Journal* we find this analysis of the character of "Andy Johnson":

"Phrenologically considered, he has a large brain, well supported by an excellent constitution. The brain is specially heavy in the base, including large perceptive organs; broad between the ears in Destructiveness, Combativeness and Altruism; large in the lower back-head, including the social affections; and were it not that Johnson has also a full top-head, including Conscientiousness, Veneration and Benevolence, he would indeed be imperious or despotic. As it is, he possesses a very strong will, the greatest fortitude and almost unlimited powers of endurance, with courage and force to match. Cautiousness is not over large; Secretiveness is full, and the intellectual faculties are prominent and active. Self Esteem is full, and considerable pride of character will be manifested. Owing to large Appropriateness, he will never be haughty, proud or domineering, but will be modest, just, respectful and judicious, but always strong and aggressive. That he will freely confer with his advisers, getting the best judgment from all sources, there can be no doubt; and that he will be master of the situation, governed by what he conceives to be right and proper, holding all men to the most rigid accountability to principles, there can be no question. There will be no child's play with such a man. He will be calm, self-regulated and determined. His organization will incline him to take a comprehensive view of questions, and to consider the interests of the people. There is nothing aristocratic in his composition, but he is eminently democratic in the best sense of that term, granting the same rights to all men that he claims for himself. There is not the slightest touch of pretension to royalty, or the feeling that 'I am better than thou'; nor would he play the sycophant to lords or crowned heads. He is, and always will be, plain Andrew Johnson. He can be used by others only in the interest of the people. He is benevolent and even reformatory in spirit, but conservative in principle. If severe to the wicked, he will be just; and to the humble and penitent he will be kind. His physiognomy has an expression of anxious care, as though he were peering into the future, trying to divine the will of Providence. He has not that joyous, hopeful, sunny expression which illumined the face of Lincoln, but is more sedate and stern-looking, which is in keeping with the character of the man. Lincoln's head was broad at the base; Johnson's is very broad at this point. Lincoln's was high in the center, indicating humility, meekness and devotion; Johnson is not deficient in these organs, but they do not exert a very marked influence. Executive power is the leading trait of his character, and he is Presidential career a success or a failure, it will not lack propelling power or the spirit to punish wickedness. He may show leniency, but it will not be until he first sees penitence on the part of the offender."

### WHAT IS "ONE-HORSE" POWER?

The use of the term "horse-power" is very common, yet few, except good mechanics and engineers, attach a definite meaning to it, but regard it as indicating loosely about the power which one horse would exert. It is, however, when used in the sense proper consideration as definite as possible, and means the power required to lift 33,000 pounds avoirdupois one foot high in one minute.

A horse hitherto the end of a rope, over a pulley one foot in diameter, placed over a deep well, travelling at the rate of about two and a half miles per hour, or 250 feet per minute, will draw up 150 pounds the same distance as he travels. The force thus exerted is called in mechanics, a "horse power," it being an approximation to the average amount of continuous power it is fair to demand of a strong horse. If we multiply the weight raised (150 pounds) by the number of feet it was moved per minute (250), the product will be the number of pounds which the same power would raise only one foot high in the same length of time, (33,000).

The dynamometer is an instrument made for measuring power, particularly that exerted in drawing. Those used for testing the draft of agricultural implements are simply very strong spring balances, or spring steelwires, graduated to indicate the power required to raise any weight, within any reasonable limits, at the rate of 2½ miles per hour. When we apply the dynamometer, in ascertaining the draft of machines, if the index indicates 150 pounds, it is shown that the horse is required to draw just so hard as he would do if raising 150 pounds out of a well, with a rope over a pulley one foot in diameter at the rate of two and a half miles per hour, and so for other weights.

The velocity at which a team moves is to be considered, as well as the weight to be raised, or the load to be drawn. If the horse travels faster than two and a half miles an hour, while raising 150 pounds out of a well, he exerts more than one horse power. If he travels slower than this, he does not exert a force equal to one horse power.

In ascertaining the draught of a plow, a reaper and mower, by driving faster than two and a half miles per hour, the dynamometer would indicate more than the correct draught, and by driving slower, the draught would appear to be less than it really is. In testing the draught of machines a team should always move at the rate of two and a half miles per hour, or 250 feet per minute, which is the universally accepted rate with reference to which dynamometers are graduated, and is easy one to which to approximate in testing with almost any kind of team.

Many people have supposed that 33,000 pounds—two horse power—represented the same force that a team would exert when dragging 300 pounds along on the ground. A horse can haul 600 pounds on the hard ground, with ease; but he could not draw hard enough on the dynamometer to mark more than 250 or 300 pounds, except for a few minutes. The power of a man is estimated at one-fifth of a horse power.

UTAH THIS YEAR.—The *Union Vallette* says that the mineral resources of the Territory are numerous and rich, and that the year 1866 opens auspiciously, and its close will find Utah full high advanced in the onward progress of regeneration.